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REV. ROBERT JAFFRAY

*From a portrait in the possession of the family
in New York*

JAFFRAY GENEALOGY

BEING AN ACCOUNT OF A BRANCH OF THIS FAMILY
WHICH WAS PARTICULARLY ASSOCIATED
WITH STIRLINGSHIRE



Compiled by ROBERT JAFFRAY
No. 58 West 46th Street, New York City
for private distribution

NEW YORK
PRIVATELY PRINTED
1926

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Chapter I

INTRODUCTORY



THE preparation of a general genealogy of the Jaffray family would be an enormous task. A brief examination of the Scottish Government records will show that in and around Stirling there were countless Jaffrays in the 18th century—not to mention others in Aberdeen and other parts of Scotland. The destruction, or loss, of many of the earlier records presents an obstacle which makes a complete investigation almost, if not entirely, impracticable.

The present work is practically confined to one branch of the Jaffrays which was associated with Stirling for a long period. Some reference is made to other families which are very likely connected with the one under present consideration, but the lines of connection are not yet discovered for the reason mentioned above.

Carelessness of spelling is a prominent feature of the Government records—the name being spelt in many different ways; but the fact that these differences in spelling occur sometimes in the records of the same family serves to show clearly that the different spellings do not necessarily indicate different families.

In preparing the present sketch it was seen that a detailed record of the exact dates of births, marriages, and deaths would require more work and time than could be given, and would probably be incomplete. Therefore in most cases the *year* alone is noted. For some of the earlier ancestors the full dates are given, since they were available and might prove to be of some future interest; but even in those cases there may be small discrepancies. For example, in some cases the date of baptism is officially recorded, but not the date of birth. However, there are a number of cases where the birth is recorded, followed by the baptism "on the following Sunday." This would indicate a practice of early baptism, which in turn would seem to show that any discrepancies in regard to the actual dates of births would be of little importance.

It cannot be claimed that the charts submitted herewith are free from errors. If any such are discovered the writer will be glad to have them reported to him. No one who has not undertaken work of this kind has any idea of the difficulty of collecting the necessary information in a shape that is definite and trustworthy.

It is perhaps desirable to add that, as the investigations into the past have been to a considerable extent through Government channels, the present writer has had his pedigree registered at the College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street, London, and that the record thus made may be useful to any other member of the family who may desire to pursue further inquiries at some future time.

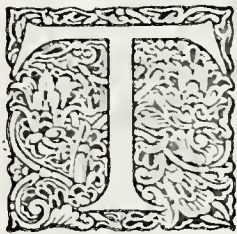


REV. ROBERT JAFFRAY

*From a portrait in the possession of the family
in England*

Chapter II

REV. ROBERT JAFFRAY



HIS work was begun with the idea of tracing the descendants of the Rev. Robert Jaffray, born 1747, and constructing a family Tree therefrom. As the investigations progressed, it was seen that his ancestors could also be traced to some extent, as will be explained later on. Our first endeavor will be, however, to make some record of the Rev. Robert's life, and his long and distinguished career as a Minister at Kilmarnock.

Our information is mainly derived from a little pamphlet, printed in 1873, giving an account of the Centenary celebration of the congregation which he served, and which, at the date mentioned, still existed as the Portland Road United Presbyterian Church of Kilmarnock. When the church was formed it was known as the Gallows-Knowe Church. A History of the Portland Road United Free Church (its present title) was published in 1923 by the *Kilmarnock Standard*. It covers the entire record of the church for 150 years.

According to the official Government records Mr. Jaffray was born at Throsk, a large farm near Stirling, on July 7,

1747. It is a curious fact that his gravestone at Kilmarnock gives the date of his birth as July 22 in that year. The Government record is taken in the Table which is included in this volume, but it must be admitted that the tombstone inscription, undoubtedly based on family information, may be more accurate than the Government records which may not have been always kept with accuracy. It is also curious to note that while the tombstone gives the date of his death as April 4, the two historical accounts of the church, mentioned above, give it as April 5. No explanation of these small discrepancies has been ascertained.

Mr. Jaffray matriculated at Glasgow University in 1766, and studied for the ministry. In 1772 the necessary steps had been already taken for the formation of a church in Kilmarnock on Gallowhill, and the confirmatory action of the Presbytery was taken on August 9, 1773. Mr. Jaffray preached there as a probationer on March 14, 1775, and was immediately called to the pastorate. He was ordained at Kilmarnock August 23, 1775, and remained there until his death in 1814. This was therefore his first and only charge.

At the Centenary celebration many details were given of the early days of the congregation, which need not be repeated in the present personal record. Letters were read from two of Mr. Jaffray's grandsons—Mr. Edward S. Jaffray of New York, and the Rev. James Thomson, then Rector of Christ Church, Andover, Mass. In Mr. Jaffray's letter the statement was made that there had been nine Roberts in direct succession—the Rev. Robert being the sixth in the line. Rev. Mr. Orr of Fenwick gave an interesting historical

sketch in the course of which he spoke with emphasis of Mr. Jaffray's faithful work, his clear methodical preaching, and his deliberate and impressive manner in the pulpit. He was no doubt in general sympathy with the rigid theological and religious ideas prevailing in Scotland in those early days, but Mr. Orr points out that Mr. Jaffray felt and showed some degree of sympathy with certain liberal ideas after he had served his church for several years. Finding, however, that the extreme liberalism which could be traced to the influence of the French Revolution was becoming alarmingly prevalent in the community, he considered very seriously the idea of resigning his charge and going to America. This plan was given up, and Mr. Jaffray continued his work at Kilmarnock with increased zeal until his health gave out in 1811. He continued to do a part of his work for a time, but after lingering for about two and one-half years, he died on April 4, 1814. His gravestone in the churchyard at Kilmarnock bears the following inscription:

Robert Jaffray

Minister of the Gospel

Born at Throsk in Stirlingshire

22nd July, 1747

Ordained at Kilmarnock

August, 1775

Died

4th April, 1814

Now with his God.

The only specimen of Mr. Jaffray's writing which has come into possession of the present writer is *An Essay on the Reasons of Secession from the National Church of Scotland*, printed at Kilmarnock in 1805. The religious movement to which it refers took place before Mr. Jaffray's birth, but, as theological controversies and discussions were always of frequent occurrence in Scotland, he apparently felt impelled to contribute his part towards justifying an action which had stirred the whole country, and which he believed was founded on the highest motives and fully warranted by the condition of the National Church at that period. The essay shows the clear thinking and forceful ideas which characterized its author.

A contributor to the *Kilmarnock Standard* in January, 1886, told of some of his own official duties in the church "about half a century ago." He mentioned a meeting of the Session, and stated that among its members were Peter Taylor—father of the late Rev. William M. Taylor of the Broadway Tabernacle, New York, and John Sloane—father of the late William Sloane of the firm of W. & J. Sloane of New York. These gentlemen became members of the Session in 1831 and 1835 respectively. This was about twenty years after Mr. Jaffray's death, but the facts are noted, as above, as an indication of the high character of the congregation which Mr. Jaffray served.

The portrait of Rev. Mr. Jaffray which is given as the frontispiece is a reproduction of a painting which is in the possession of the family in New York. It shows him, evidently, as he appeared in his mature years. The portrait which is placed with this chapter is a reproduction of a painting

which is in the possession of the family in England, and shows his appearance at a somewhat earlier date.

There is also given with this chapter a portrait of the Rev. Robert's father. This is a reproduction of a painting owned by the family in England. It bears the date 1794, showing that he was then 82 years old, and indicating a hale and hearty man for that age.

Chapter III

ANCESTORS AND DESCENDANTS



FOR the three generations earlier than the Rev. Robert the only *proved* record is shown in Table A. The continued occupancy of the place called Throsk is therein shown to be a fact. It should be noted that the full details of the families of those early generations are not given in complete form. Only such items are given as have been found in the work of constructing the line of descent to be items of record.

If the theory of five generations of Roberts before the Rev. Robert is correct, it remains to discover the first and the second of them. The third, fourth, and fifth are shown in Table A. The scarcity of records now available seems to make such researches an almost hopeless undertaking. However, it has been discovered in the records of births in St. Ninian's Parish that a Robert Jaffray and Janet Broune (or Broun) had a son Robert born (or baptized) November 20, 1653. In the Stirling Commisariat Record is recorded a reference to this man and wife in the filing of the Will of one or both of them October 3, 1684. They are given as residing in the Parish of St. Ninian.

This Robert Jaffray and Janet Broun had at least three

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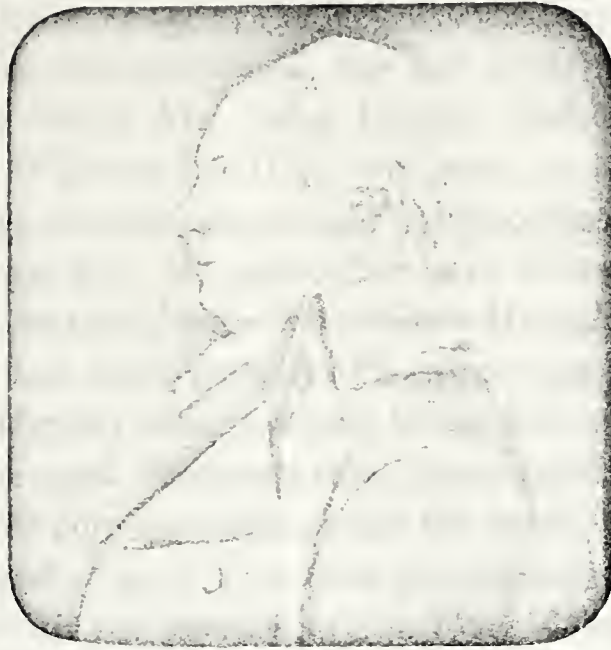
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children born between 1653 and 1657, viz: Robert, Isabell, and James. Thus the father was probably born about 1625. The eldest child Robert, born in 1653, may very likely be the earliest Robert in the recorded pedigree (see Table A) who died 1731. The correspondence in name would not of itself be sufficient for identification, but this in connection with the residence in St. Ninian's Parish supplies evidence that cannot be neglected. In the absence of proof the entry is not made in the pedigree, but the indication is that this theory is correct.

In the reference to the Kingswells Jaffrays in a later chapter (Chapter V) it will be seen that the Alexander who bought the Kingswells estate in 1587 had a brother Robert. This family line (as will be shown in the detailed reference further on) made a specialty of the names of Alexander and Andrew, so the presence of a Robert attracts our attention. He was a younger brother of Alexander who lived 1560-1627, so he may have been born about 1562-65. He might thus, from a chronological point of view, have been the father of the Robert who married Janet Broun, but the proof is lacking.

The references in the preceding two paragraphs show that we may be on the track of the earliest two of the long succession of nine Roberts, but the paucity of available records for these distant years leaves us unable to do more than state the facts for such theoretical value as they may have.

The Table A gives also the record of the Rev. Robert's brothers and sisters as far as it has been obtainable. The births of James, William and Helen are shown in the Government



ROBERT JAFFRAY, *father of Rev. Robert*

*From a portrait in the possession of the family
in England*

records. The existence of a brother John, who became a Minister, is proved by a statement of the late Mrs. James Jaffray, niece by marriage of the Rev. Robert, but the record of his birth has not been found. She had a portrait of him marked "The Rev'd Mr. John Jaffray, Dalkeith, 1794, Drawn by J. Whitehead." If he was born, as is probable, about 1750, the aforesaid date would correspond to the period of his ministerial life. No particulars have been ascertained regarding the brother James or the sister Helen. This Mrs. James Jaffray had also a portrait of a Jaffray ancestor whom she could not identify—her husband being dead and she herself being quite aged. She sent a small photograph and stated that the portrait bore no marks except the words "Drawn by John Whitehead 1794." This little picture corresponds almost exactly with the portrait of the Rev. Robert's father mentioned in Chapter II; and, since the portrait of the Rev. Robert given in that same chapter seems to indicate a man of about 45 years, it seems quite likely that the father and his two clerical sons had their portraits painted at about the same time.

In Table B is given an account of the immediate family of the Rev. Robert. The notes of the births of his twelve children are from the Government records of Stirling births, and are confirmed by a letter written November 9, 1824, by his son-in-law Robert Thomson to the Rev. Robert's son Robert, then a merchant in New York, giving the full record of births and deaths from the family Bible. Mrs. Jaffray's maiden name was Jean Richmond. In a letter to her son Robert, May 24, 1826, she states that her father was born

in Riccarton, her mother in Kilmarnock, and she herself "in a house at the foot of the Strand" (Stirling?). Her widowed sister Mrs. Mary Scott seems to have made her home with the family for a long period, and to have identified herself closely with the family life. There are many indications of the love and esteem which these two sisters inspired in all who came into contact with them. They must have been noble women.

Turning now to the Rev. Robert's children it will be seen from Table B that only three out of twelve had issue. Robert, the eldest son, was for a time in business in London with his brother John Richmond. He came to New York early in the 19th century and established the firm of Robert Jaffray & Co., as a branch of, or in close relations with, his brother's firm of John R. Jaffray & Co. of London. Mr. Edward S. Jaffray indicated in his letter, previously referred to, that this took place about 1809. His marriage, and his six children and their descendants are shown in Table C. His eldest son Robert was for 34 years connected with the Bank of America, serving as Cashier for nearly 13 years until he resigned on account of ill-health in 1883. The other son William was for many years President of the Park Fire Insurance Co.

The Rev. Robert's second son John Richmond had five children as shown in Table D. By his first wife he had only one child, a daughter, Mary Richmond. The Rev. Thomas U. Paterson, Minister of Erskine Church, Arbroath, advised the present writer in 1912 that Mary Richmond Jaffray, who married Rev. Alexander Sorley, is buried at Arbroath

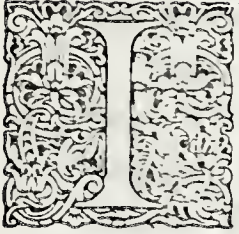
Abbey. By his second wife, besides a daughter who died in childhood, there were three sons; Richmond Woodriff, Edward Somerville and Arthur Woodriff—all of whom were connected with their father's business, either here or in London. Richmond was in New York as early as 1830, but the exact time of his coming here has not been shown. Edward came to New York in 1833 when about 17 years of age, to be associated with his Uncle Robert. After the latter's death in 1845, the firm was known as J. R. Jaffray & Sons, and later as E. S. Jaffray & Co.

Mary, the only daughter of Rev. Robert who had issue, married Robert Thomson. Three of their children married. James, the eldest, became a clergyman. His letter, written for the Centenary celebration of the Kilmarnock Church, was mentioned on a previous page. Richmond Scott, another son, also studied for the ministry, and was at one time in charge of the Free Church at Arbirlot, Arbroath, Scotland. Ebenezer, the youngest son, studied and practiced medicine.

Another one of Rev. Robert's sons, James by name, who died unmarried, was in the United States for a number of years. He was a generous, warm-hearted man, and was in very friendly relations with his brother Robert's family.

Chapter IV

THE THROSK FARM

N the letter of Mr. E. S. Jaffray mentioned on a previous page, it is stated that the Rev. Robert Jaffray was the sixth Robert Jaffray in direct line; and that his predecessors had cultivated two farms near Stirling known as "Throsk" and "Poppletrees" for about two hundred years. The official records shown in Table A confirm the occupation of the farm "Throsk" as far as these records go, viz: to an ancestor who was apparently born about the middle of the 17th century and died in 1731, and who was evidently the *third* Robert if the Rev. Robert was the sixth. The Government records give his wife as Christian Buchan, and through her the family descent is traced.

It is desirable to state here, however, that in the Commissariat Record of Stirling, among the notes of Wills filed (or Inventories confirmed) a Robert Jaffray, merchant in Cambusbarron, in the Parish of St. Ninian, Stirling, appears under date of March 26, 1731; and a little further down the list is the name of Janet Cowan relict of Robert Jaffray, merchant in Cambusbarron, under date of December 17, 1731. This Robert Jaffray seems to be the same individual

as the one who heads our Table A, but this is not certain. If so, he apparently married Janet Cowan as his second wife. She survived him by only a few months. On the other hand, the births of several children to this union are recorded, and it is to be noted that there was a Robert born 1721. It is hardly likely that this could be a half-brother of the other Robert born in 1683 as per Table A. The matter is not of great importance, since the line of descent is clearly through the Robert whose mother was Christian Buchan.

There is proof of an early connection of the Jaffray name with Throsk in the aforesaid Stirling Commisariat Record, wherein mention is made of Janet Jaffray wife of William Wood. They lived at Throsk; and the husband's Will (or Inventory?) was filed January 23, 1631. Their connection with our branch of the Jaffray family is not yet shown, but the incident is worthy of note as possessing a possible importance which may be shown in future investigations.

There is, however, direct proof that our branch of the family made their home at Throsk at a still earlier period. An aged member of the family, recently deceased, stated that she visited Throsk in 1870, and met there two Jaffray brothers, both elderly men, and two of their sisters, who were all living there. The two brothers were Robert and James, the sons of William Jaffray and Margaret Hill, and therefore nephews of the Rev. Robert. They stated that a Jaffray who occupied the farm at the beginning of the 16th century went thence with his six (or five?) sons to fight in the war then prevailing, and that they all fell at the Battle of Flodden (1513). There was one son left at home, and

through him the line of descent was perpetuated. The armor worn by the fighters was shown to the visitor, and also a ballad which commemorated the event and which was treasured in the family archives.

There is a poem of the 16th century relating to the Battle of Flodden. It has been edited at various times by various writers. The only edition which has been available in the present investigations shows that the poem is a general description of the battle from an English point of view, so that any mention of the Scottish participants could not be expected. There was also an account of the battle, in verse, published in 1774 at Berwick. Neither of these can be the ballad referred to above, as they make no reference to the personal incident mentioned; but it should be noted that the visitor said the ballad was *read* to her, so it must have had a tangible existence. It would be most interesting if this ballad could yet be discovered.

Apparently the Jaffray family lived at Throsk during the early life of the Rev. Robert and his brothers and sisters, since some of them were born there. William appears to have been born at the neighboring farm Poppletrees, as is shown by his gravestone in St. Ninian's Churchyard at Stirling. Their father died in 1760 when the Rev. Robert (the oldest child) was about thirteen years old. The indications are that the Rev. Robert's family left Throsk soon after the father's death, since the Government records (of births) show that another Jaffray family was in residence there about the middle of the 18th century. John Jaffray and his wife Anne Row hailed from Throsk at that time. They had four chil-

dren; James born January 23, 1757, William born November 26, 1758, Anne born August 28, 1762, and John born February 25, 1764. John Jaffray married a second wife Janet Brown, and had by her a daughter Margaret born March 25, 1770. These children were all born at Throsk. Although this family bore the Jaffray name there has been no evidence discovered in these present researches to show a connection with our family.

The next trace obtainable of a Jaffray occupation of the farm at Throsk is that a William Jaffray who married Katherine Baird in 1775 was settled there. They had a large family, including six sons who grew to manhood and who were all born at Throsk between 1776 and 1803. After the death of the parents, one of the sons, Peter, lived at Throsk for a while, then went to college at Edinburgh, and finally took up journalism as a profession.

An uncle of this Peter—also called Peter—went to Throsk about 1800 at the age of about 30 years and lived there until his death in 1842, after which his son Thomas carried on the farm until some time in the 60s or 70s. After an absence of some years he appears to have returned to Throsk, where he died in 1883 and is buried in St. Ninian's Churchyard at Stirling.

In this connection we should note a curious illustration of the irregularities of spelling which seem to have prevailed in those days. This family's monument in St. Ninian's Churchyard contains the names of the father Peter, the mother, and three of their sons, and in all cases the name is spelt Jeffrey. They belonged to a family whose previous line of descent

under the name of *Jaffray* for several generations is a matter of record, as will be mentioned in the next chapter. Moreover, it is worthy of note that in a book entitled "A Kirk and a College in the Craigs of Stirling," published at Stirling in 1897, there are complimentary references to this Peter, as a man of high character; and although most of the allusions to him give his name as "Jaffrey" he is also spoken of as "Jaffrey or Jeffrey," showing that the confusion in spelling was well known and was recorded without explanation.

A further illustration of this same irregularity in spelling is shown on another gravestone in the same Churchyard. A young man bearing the name Jeffrey is buried there, and on his gravestone is carved the name of one of his ancestors (apparently also buried there), and the name of this latter is recorded as "Jaffray."

There was still another Jaffray family who lived at Throsk. William Jaffray, born 1801, married Margaret Heogh, and had nine children, Janet, William, Robert, James, Margaret, John, Alexander, George and Thomas. All these children were born at Throsk. Further reference will be made in the next chapter.


Further confirmation of a renewal of the residence of our branch of the Jaffray line at Throsk is obtained from a letter which the Rev. Robert's widow wrote to her son Robert in New York May 24, 1826 stating that "Uncle William" (*i.e.*, her brother-in-law) had two farms (*i.e.*, Throsk and Poppletrees), one of which was managed by his eldest son Robert, who lived there with two of the latter's sisters, and the other in which "Uncle William" was particularly inter-

ested—was managed by his other son James. These are the people mentioned above in this chapter. This occupation of Throsk has been further confirmed by information obtained from the widow of the aforesaid James who was living at or near Stirling until a few years ago. From her were obtained the particulars of the family of James Jaffray and Margaret Hill as given in our Table; and their gravestones may be seen in St. Ninian's Churchyard. The family was still there in 1870 as shown in a previous paragraph. All this occupation is clearly shown as above by documentary evidence and personal experience.

It would thus seem that various Jaffray families have made their home at Throsk, but the explanation seems to lie in the fact—recently ascertained—that the original farm or estate was divided in later years. It does not appear to be possible at this late date to explain why so many families of the same name should have made their home there over a long period of time; but the fact suggests some kind of connection between the families which has not been discovered.

Chapter V

OTHER JAFFRAY FAMILIES

HE extracts from the Government records of Stirling births, marriages, and deaths in the 17th and 18th centuries which have been obtained for the present investigations, give long lists of persons bearing this name, but with many variations. There will be found Jaffrey, Jeffrey, Jafray, Jaffry, Japhray, etc., etc.; but, as stated in a previous chapter, these discrepancies occur often in the records of the same families, and must therefore be attributed to carelessness in respect to spelling.

While it is evident that these variations should not, under the circumstances mentioned, be considered of special importance, nevertheless it is pleasant to observe that the record of our own proved line of Jaffrays is comparatively clear.

There is another extensive family of the name of *Jaffray* whose line is probably linked with ours, but the connection, although probably indicated, is not yet proved. The Jaffrays of Kingswells trace their descent back to the 16th century. From particulars obtained from a living member of that family, and from researches into Government records made for the present writer, the line of descent is shown to be as

given below. The full family details are omitted as they are not essential to our present study.

An outline sketch of the genealogy would read as below, the name of the son following the name of the father:

Alexander Jaffray. Born —?—. Died 1569.

Alexander Jaffray. Born 1560. Died 1627. In 1587 bought estate of Kingswells near Aberdeen. Married Christian Burnett of Leys. Had a brother Robert.

Alexander Jaffray. Born 1584. Died 1645. Married 1611 Magdalen Erskine of Pittodrie. She died 1640.

Alexander Jaffray. Born 1614. Died 1673. Married first Jean Dun 1632. She died 1644, and he married second Sarah Cant 1647. Became Quaker. Wrote "Diary of Alexander Jaffray." Held many public offices.

Andrew Jaffray. Born 1650. Died 1726. Married Christian Skene of Skene.

Alexander Jaffray. Married 1700 Christian Barclay of Ury.

William Jaffray. Married 1775 Katherine Baird. Had thirteen children.

John Jaffray. Born 1776. Died 1836. Married 1808 Agnes Wilson.

John Jaffray. Born at Stirling, 1818. Died 1901. Married 1850 Anna Munton.

William Jaffray. Born 1852. Died 1914.

John Henry Jaffray. Died 1916. A brother, William Edmund is still living.

The John Jaffray born 1818 was, in his mature years, a prominent citizen of Birmingham, where he erected a hos-

pital. He was created a baronet in 1892. He was born at Stirling. His father was one of the six sons of William who were all born at Throsk as mentioned in Chapter IV. Sir John's great uncle Peter was the man whose monument at Stirling is mentioned in Chapter IV.

Sir John's five uncles, who were all born at Throsk, included two who ultimately went to Canada, viz: Peter born 1800 and James born 1803. Peter settled at Galt. He died in 1864. A grandson, James Peter, still resides there; and another grandson, Clive T., is a banker in Minneapolis.

It will be noted in the abstract of the line of descent given above that the Alexander who bought the estate of Kingswells had a younger brother Robert. This is the individual whose presence in the records indicates a connection between the Kingswells branch and our own, as has been mentioned in Chapter III, but, as stated there, the proof is not yet discovered.

The town of Jaffrey in the State of New Hampshire was named after a George who was born 1716 and died 1802, and who was understood to be descended in the Kingswells line.

The Chartershall Jaffrays constitute another large family bearing our name. They were represented on this side of the ocean by Hon. Robert Jaffray, a prominent citizen of Toronto, Canada, who came from Europe in 1852 and died in Toronto in 1914. As stated in Chapter IV, this gentleman and his brothers and sisters were all born at Throsk, so it appears that still another family bearing our name hailed from Throsk, but their connection with any of the other families who resided there is not yet discovered.

TABLE A	Ancestors of Rev. Robert Jaffray (incomplete)
TABLE B	Rev. Robert Jaffray and his children
TABLE C	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; text-align: center;"> <div style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Children of Rev. Robert Jaffray</div> <div style="font-size: 3em; vertical-align: middle;">{</div> </div>
TABLE D	
TABLE E	

*

TABLE D 1	Mary Richmond Jaffray's descendants (Mrs. Alexander Sorley)
TABLE D 2	Richmond Woodriff Jaffray's children (Continued on Tables D 2 [a] to [f])
TABLE D 3	Edward S. Jaffray's children (Continued on Tables D 3 [a] to [f])
TABLE D 4	Arthur Woodriff Jaffray's descendants

*

TABLE D 2	(a) John Hamilton Jaffray's descendants
	(b) Clifford Dinnies Jaffray's descendants
	(c) Richmond Woodriff Jaffray's descendants
	(d) Clara Jaffray's descendants
	(e) Francis Merivale Jaffray's descendants
	(f) Mary Richmond Jaffray's descendants (Mrs. Ather-ton Foster)

*

TABLE D 3	(a) Caroline Elise Jaffray's descendants
	(b) William Phillips Jaffray's descendants
	(c) Howard Somerville Jaffray's descendants
	(d) Florence Jaffray's descendants
	(e) Ada Jaffray's descendants
	(f) Edith Evelyn Jaffray's descendants

1. The first of the three	1. 1. 1. 1.
2. The second of the three	2. 2. 2. 2.
3. The third of the three	3. 3. 3. 3.
4. The fourth of the three	4. 4. 4. 4.
5. The fifth of the three	5. 5. 5. 5.

6. The sixth of the three	6. 6. 6. 6.
7. The seventh of the three	7. 7. 7. 7.
8. The eighth of the three	8. 8. 8. 8.
9. The ninth of the three	9. 9. 9. 9.
10. The tenth of the three	10. 10. 10. 10.

11. The eleventh of the three	11. 11. 11. 11.
12. The twelfth of the three	12. 12. 12. 12.
13. The thirteenth of the three	13. 13. 13. 13.
14. The fourteenth of the three	14. 14. 14. 14.
15. The fifteenth of the three	15. 15. 15. 15.

16. The sixteenth of the three	16. 16. 16. 16.
17. The seventeenth of the three	17. 17. 17. 17.
18. The eighteenth of the three	18. 18. 18. 18.
19. The nineteenth of the three	19. 19. 19. 19.
20. The twentieth of the three	20. 20. 20. 20.

ROBERT JAFFRAY (Tenant in Throsk)

B. ——— D. March 1731

M. ———

Christian Buchan (Probably M. 2d Janet Cowan)

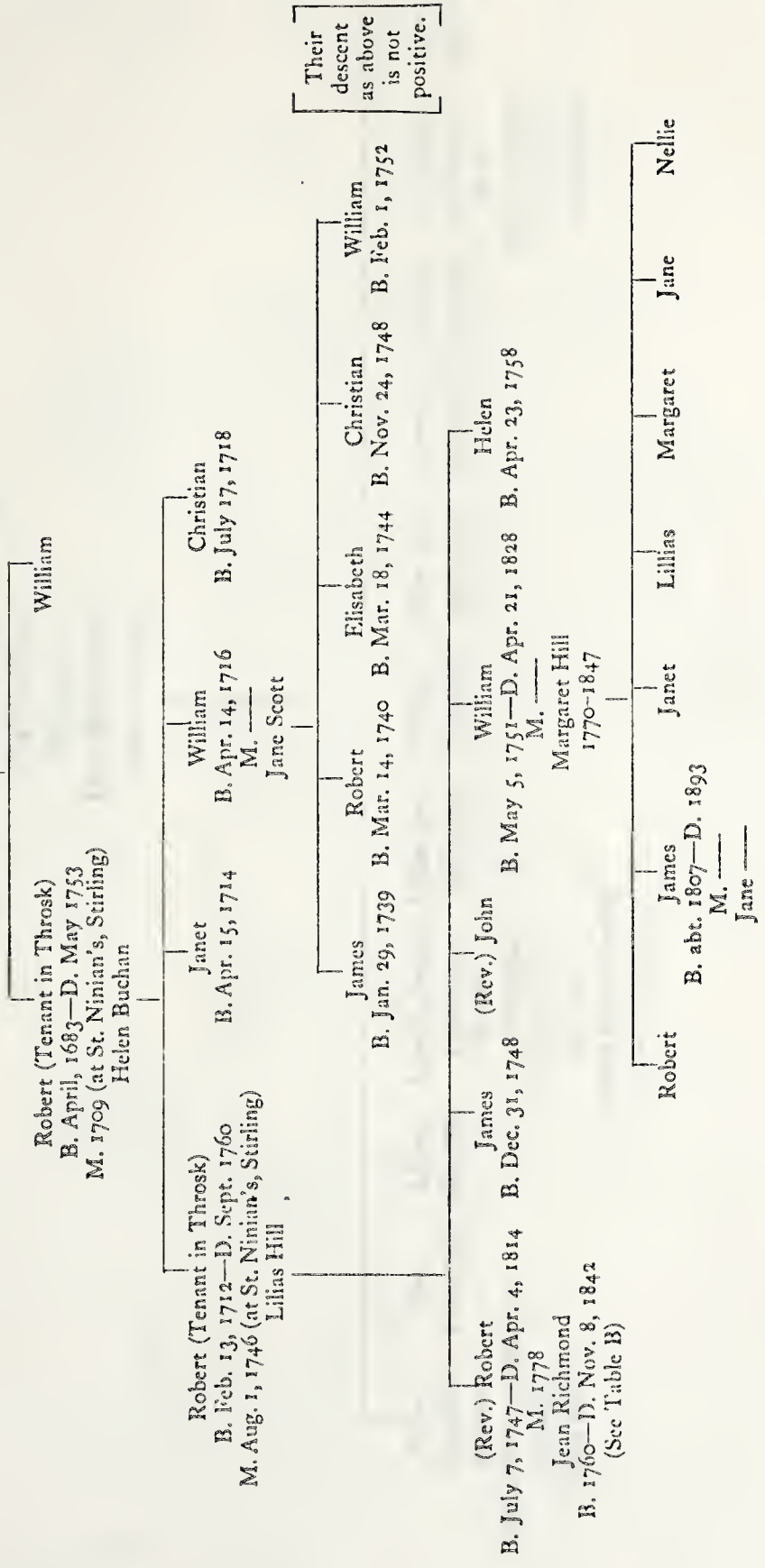


TABLE B
(Continued from Table A)

(REV.) ROBERT JAFFRAY

1747-1814

M. 1778

Jean Richmond

1760-1842

Robert	Mary	Lillias	John Richmond	Lillias (2nd)	William	Lillias (3rd)	James	Scott	Mary (2nd)	Jean	Elizabeth
1779-1845	1781-1792	1783-1784	1785-1870	1786-1787	1788-1807	1790-1791	1792--(?)	1794-1795	1796-1846 (?)	1799-1808	1801-1802
M. 1822			M. 18--						M 18--		
Rebecca Champlin Dexter			--- Flockhart						Robert Thomson		
1800-1873			(See Table D)						-- 1846 (?)		
(See Table C)			M. 18--						(See Table E)		
			Caroline Eliza Woodruff								
			(See Table D)								

TABLE C
(Continued from Table B)

ROBERT JAFFRAY

1779-1845
M. 1822

Rebecca Champlin Dexter

1800-1873

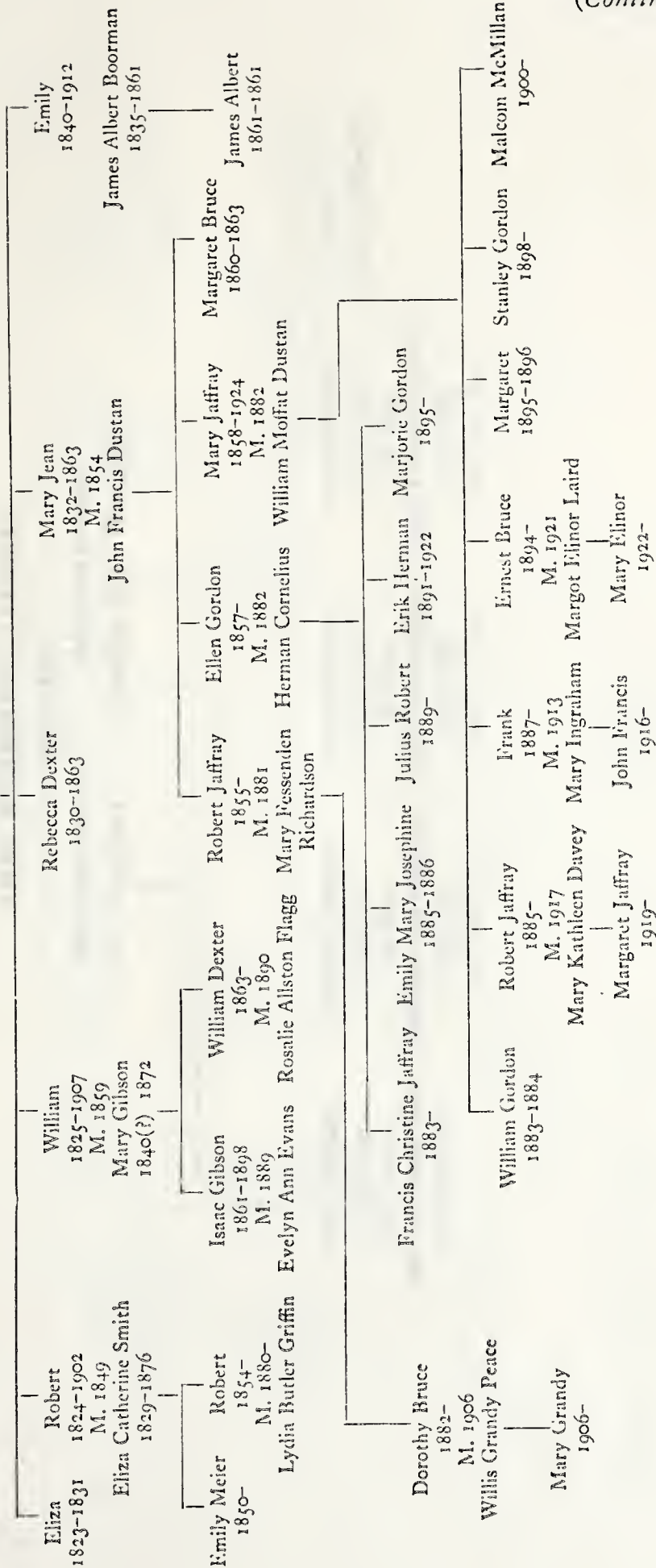


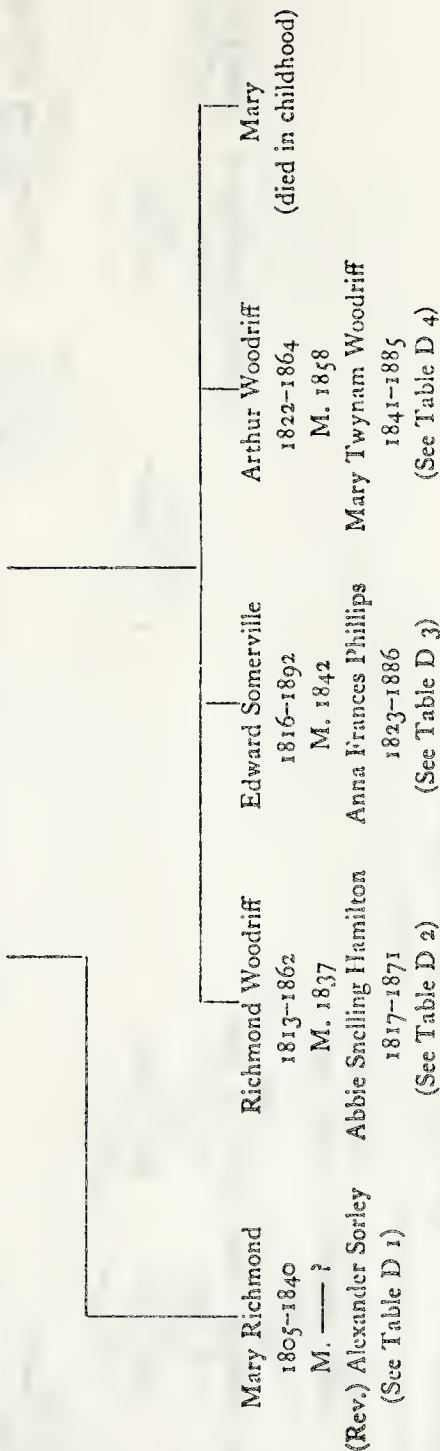
TABLE D
(Continued from Table B)

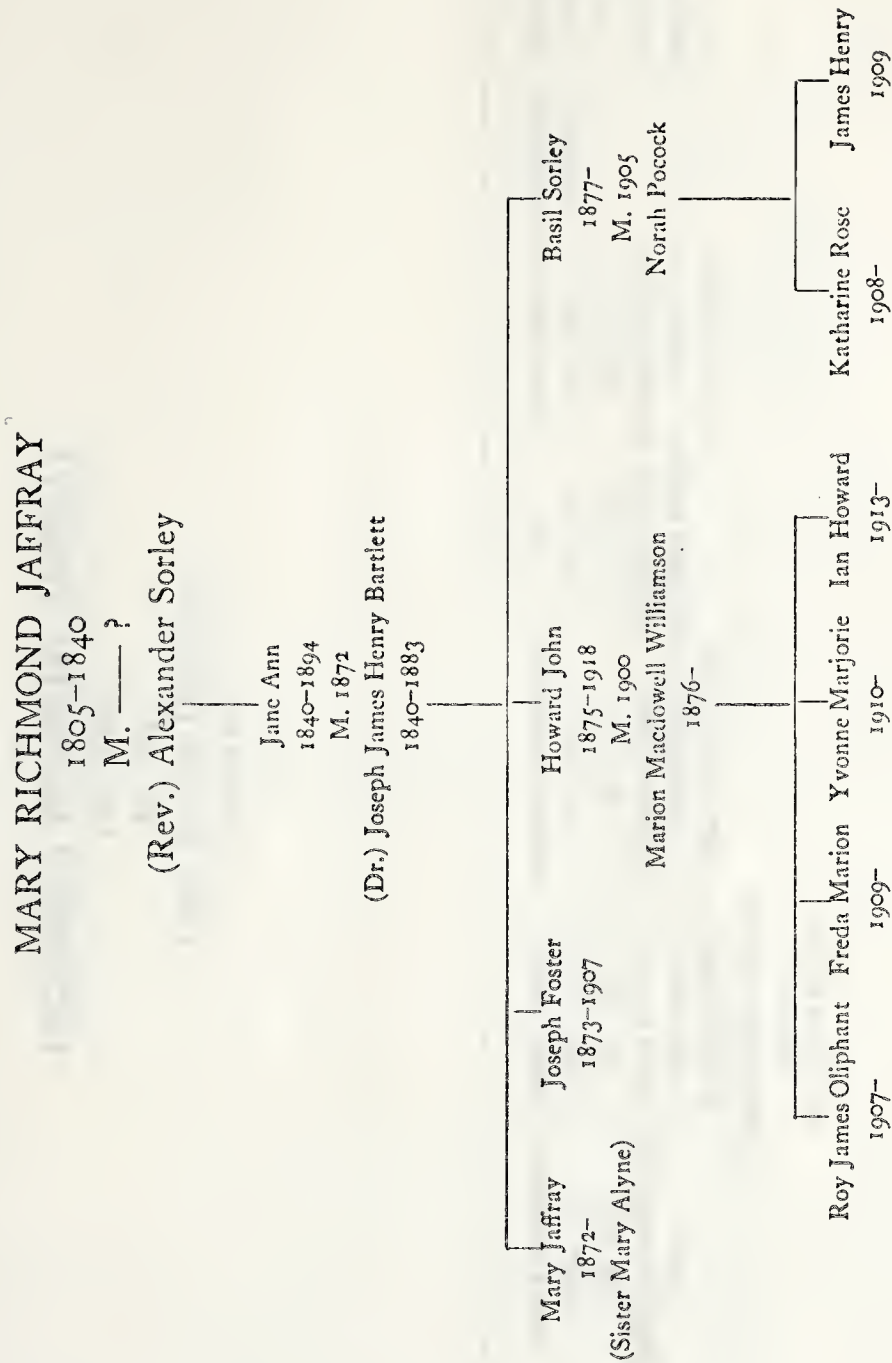
JOHN RICHMOND JAFFRAY

1785-1870

M. (1st) — ? M. (2nd) — ?

— Flockhart Caroline Eliza Woodriff





RICHMOND WOODRIF JAFFRAY

1813-1862

M. 1837

Abbie Snelling Hamilton

1817-1871

John Hamilton 1837-1900 M. 1859	Henry Somerville 1839-1922 M. 1885	Clifford Dinnies 1841-1896 M. 1860	Richmond Woodriff, Jr. 1844-1896 M. 1863	Clara 1847-1898 M. 1868	Francis Merivale 1850-1922 M. 1873	Sara Adelaide 1856-1883	Mary Richmond 1858-1920 M. 1879
Adelaide Kerrison Beales 1839-1909 (See Table D2 [a])	Julia Annette Herrick 1857-	Mary O'Neil 1837-1861 M. (again) 1867	Louise Whitty 1841-1879 (See Table D2 [c])	Jacob R. Reese (See Table D2 [d])	Katherine Seymour -1909 (See Table D2 [e])		Atherton Foster (See Table D2 [f])

Lucy Brainard Birdsall

1845-1894

(See Table D2 [b])

EDWARD SOMERVILLE JAFFRAY

1816-1892

M. 1842

Anna Frances Phillips

1823-1886

Caroline Elise 1843-1873 M. 1868	William Phillips 1845-1887 M. 1871	Howard Somerville 1847-1913 M. 1869	Florence 1851- M. 1877	Ada 1855-1917 M. 1873	Edith Evelyn 1862- M. 1884
Francis W. J. Hurst 1840-1902 (See Table D3 [a])	Helen Smythe 1850- (See Table D3 [b])	Emma Harris (See Table D3 [c])	John Richmond Piers Woodriff 1850- (See Table D3 [d])	James Mc-Vickar 1849-1889 M. 1907 Herman P. Tappé (See Table D3 [e])	Poultney Bigelow (See Table D3 [f])

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the integrity of the financial system and for the ability to detect and prevent fraud.

2. The second part of the document outlines the specific requirements for record-keeping. It states that all transactions must be recorded in a timely and accurate manner, and that the records must be maintained for a minimum of five years.

3. The third part of the document discusses the consequences of failing to comply with the record-keeping requirements. It states that individuals or entities that fail to maintain accurate records may be subject to civil or criminal penalties.

4. The fourth part of the document provides information on how to obtain further assistance or information regarding the record-keeping requirements. It states that individuals or entities may contact the relevant authorities for more information.

Page 2 of 2
Date: 10/10/2019

ARTHUR WOODRIF JAFFRAY

1822-1864

M. 1858

Mary Twynam Woodriff

1841-1885

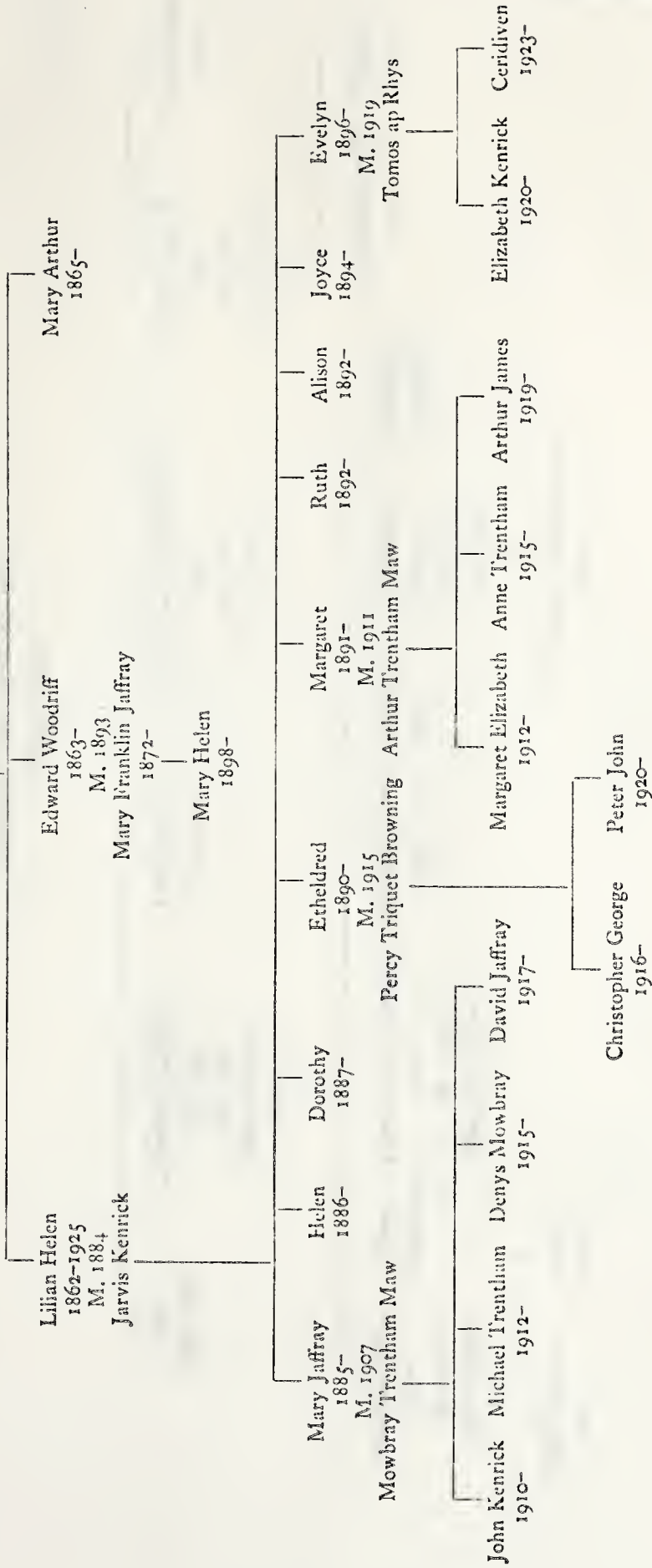


TABLE D 2 (a)
(Continued from Table D 2)

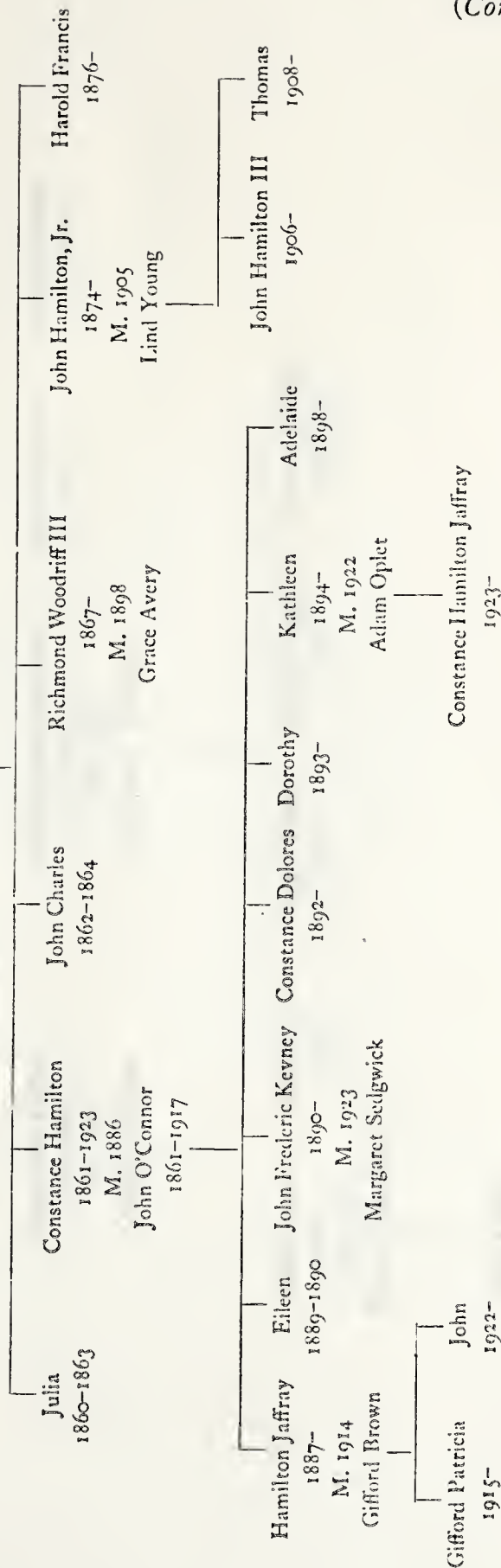
JOHN HAMILTON JAFFRAY

1837-1900

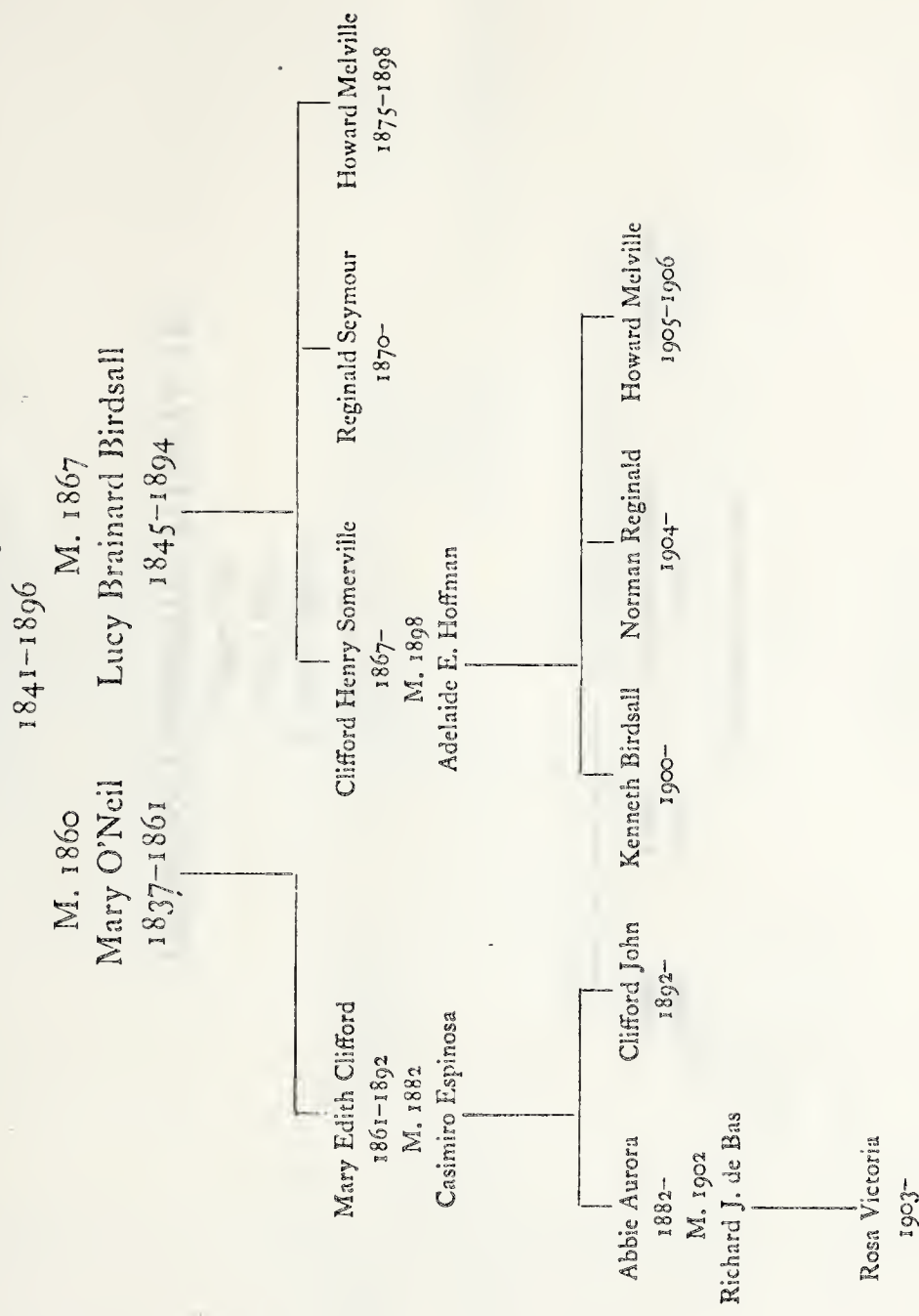
M. 1859

Adelaide Kerrison Beales

1839-1909



CLIFFORD DINNIES JAFFRAY



(Record probably incomplete)

RICHMOND WOODRUFF JAFFRAY, JR.

1844-1896

M. 1863

Louise Whitty

1841-1879

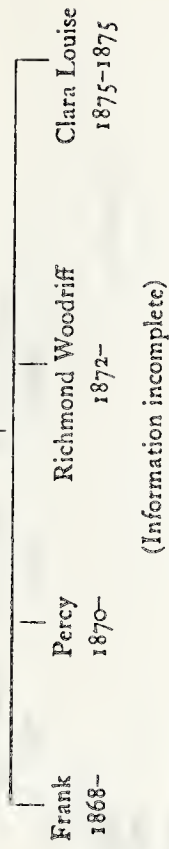
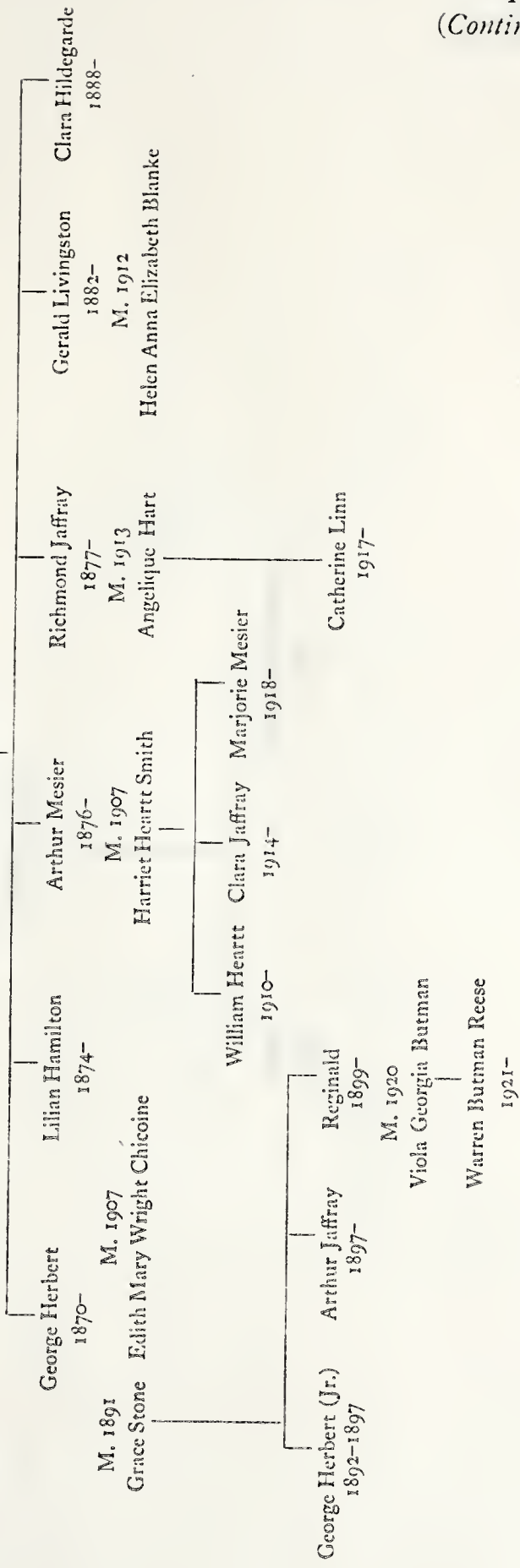
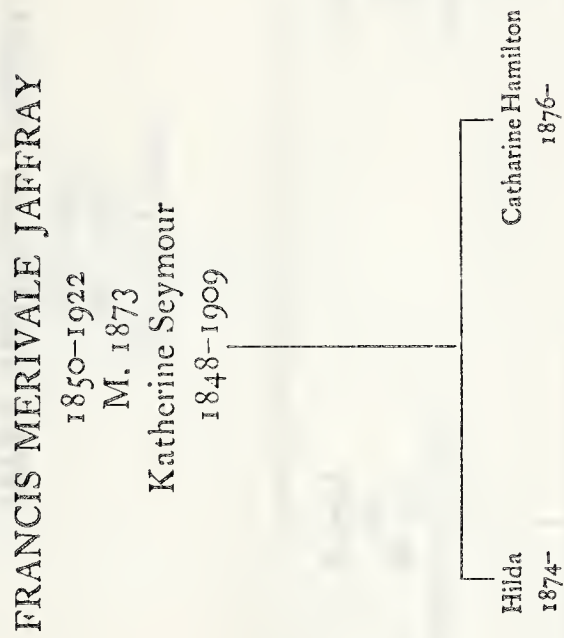


TABLE D 2 (d)
(Continued from Table D 2)

CLARA JAFFRAY

1847-1898
M. 1868
Jacob R. Reese
1831-1920



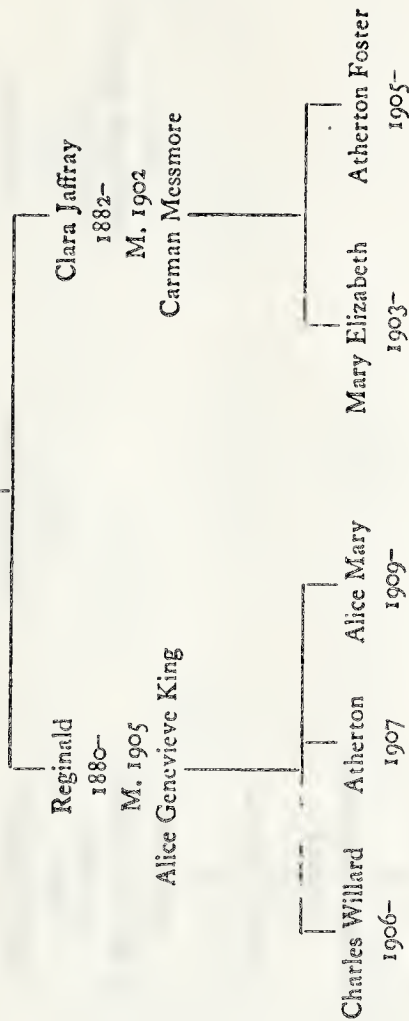


MARY RICHMOND JAFFRAY

1858-1920

M. 1879

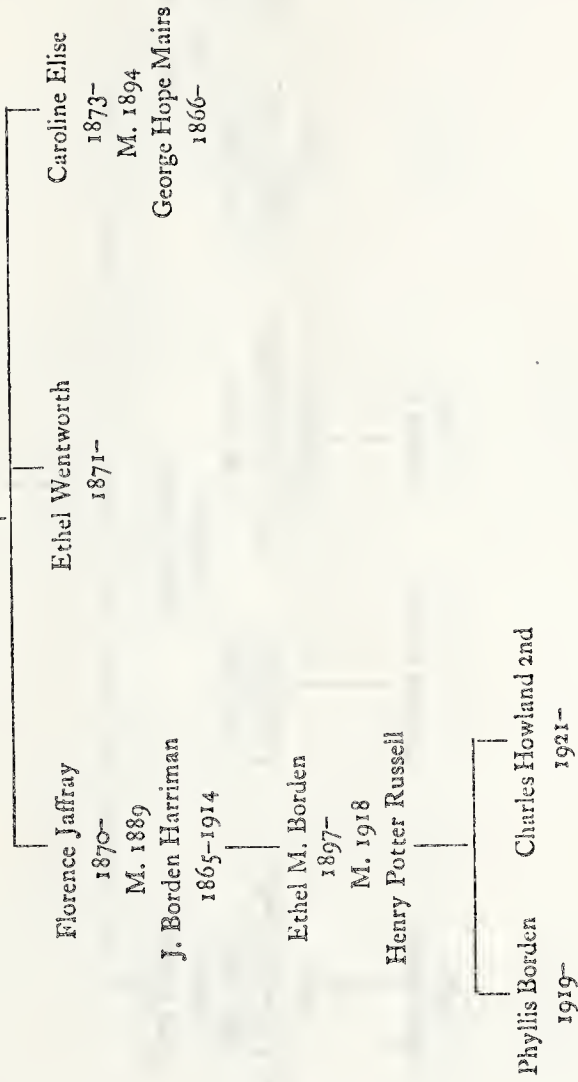
Atherton Foster



CAROLINE ELISE JAFFRAY

1843-1873
M. 1868

Francis W. J. Hurst
1840-1902



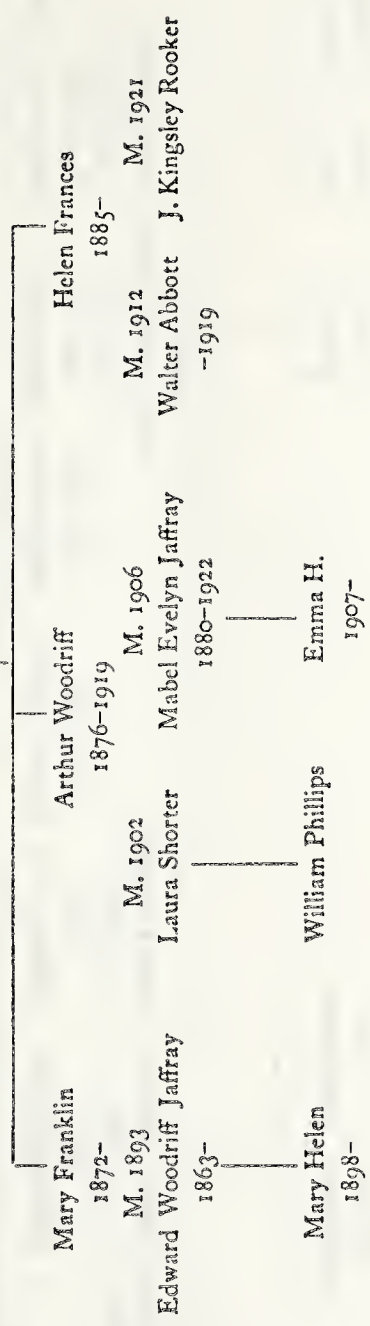
WILLIAM PHILLIPS JAFFRAY

1845-1887

M. 1871

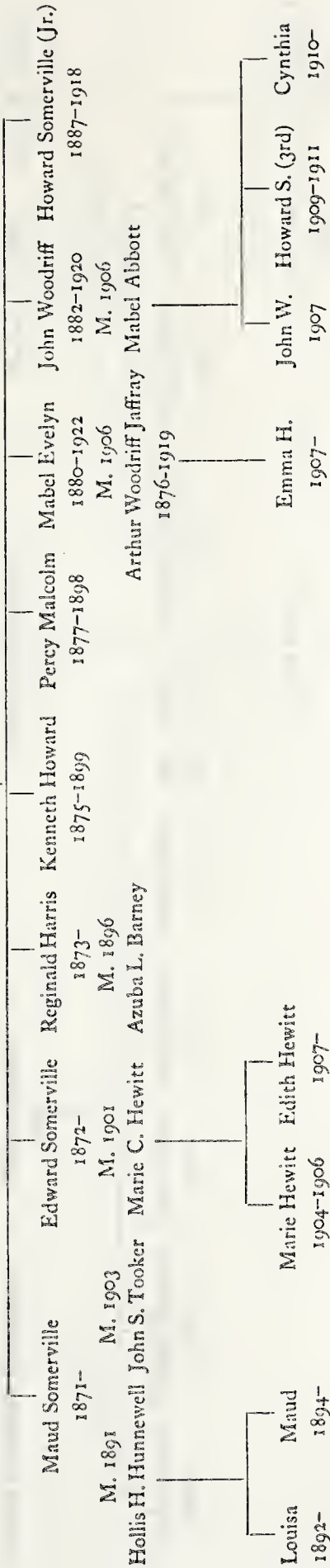
Helen Smythe

1850 —



HOWARD SOMERVILLE JAFFRAY

1847-1913
M. 1869
Emma Harris



FLORENCE JAFFRAY

1851 —

M. 1877

John Richmond Piers Woodriff

1850 —

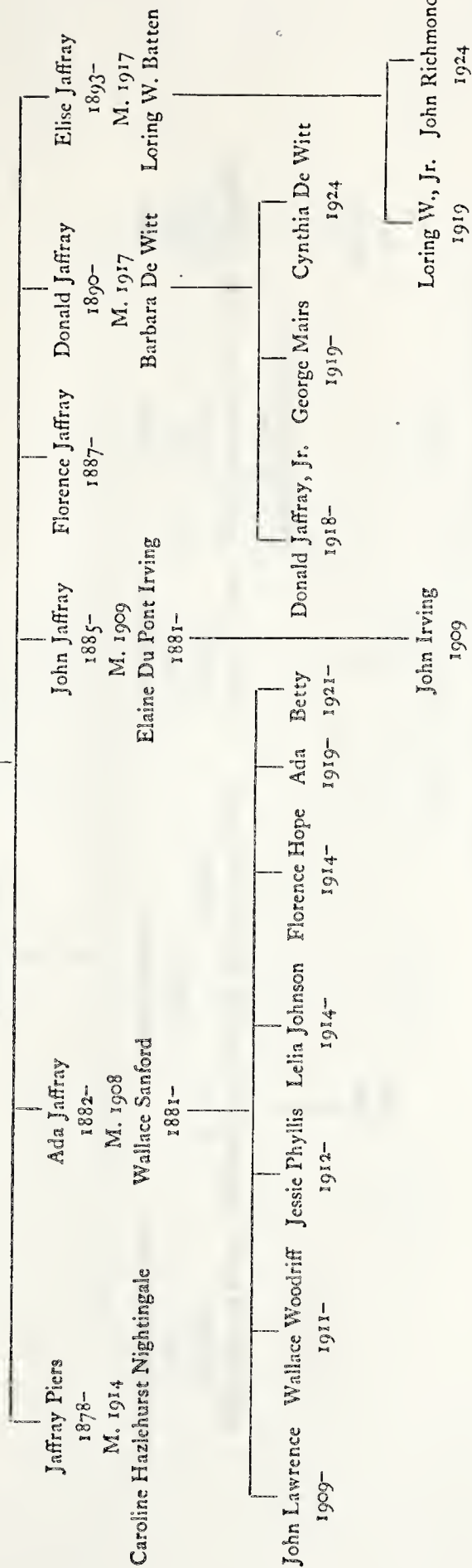
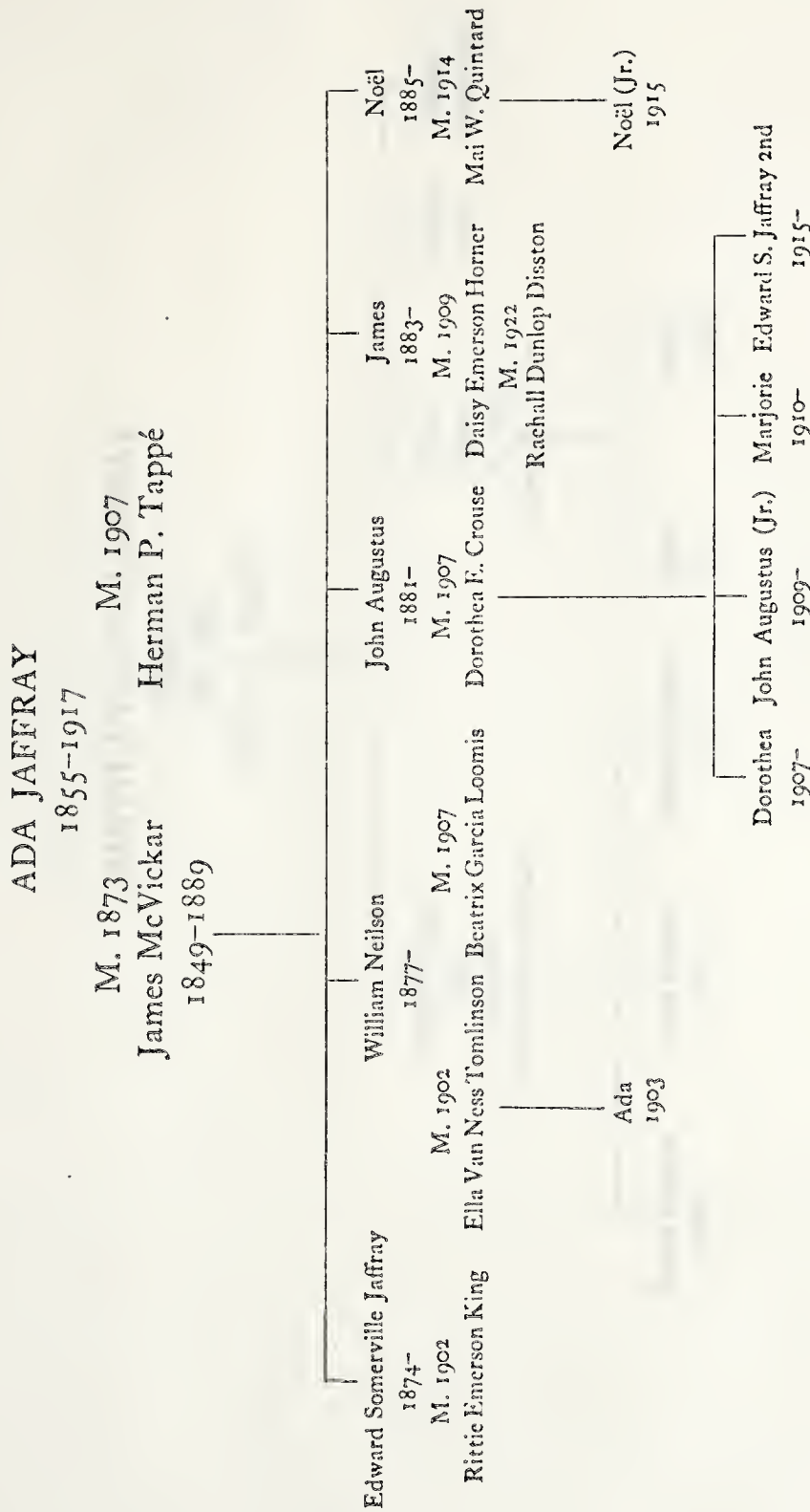


TABLE D 3 (d)
(Continued from Table D 3)

TABLE D₃ (e)
(Continued from Table D₃)



EDITH EVELYN JAFFRAY
1862 —
M. 1884
Poultney Bigelow

